

Doe to try rivals 'immediately'

ABIDJAN (R) — Politicians and soldiers detained in connection with last week's attempted coup in Liberia will be put on trial "immediately," military leader Samuel Doe said Wednesday. A presidential statement, broadcast by Liberian radio stations monitored here, said politicians would be tried by civilian courts and soldiers by a special military court. But it did not name a date for the start of the trials nor identify those charged. Some of Liberia's most prominent politicians were rounded up following last week's bungled coup led by Brigadier-General Thomas Quiwonkpa who was later killed.

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Jatari emir begins French visit

PARIS (R) — The emir of Qatar arrived in Paris on Wednesday for a three-day state visit to France during which he will hold talks with President Francois Mitterrand and other French officials. Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani was greeted at Paris' Orly Airport by Mr. Mitterrand before both men left for the presidential Elysee Palace for a first round of talks. Diplomatic sources said the discussions were expected to focus on the Middle East conflict, the Gulf war and bilateral relations, including possible arms sales by Paris to Qatar.

Waite drops out of sight in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's emissary trying to free Western hostages, dropped out of sight on Wednesday after saying he needs to meet the kidnappers again to pass on "very important things." Mr. Waite went into seclusion in west Beirut after holding a news conference at an hotel Tuesday when he asked reporters and camera crews not to tail him.

Tom King manhandled

BELFAST (R) — Britain's minister in charge of Northern Ireland was attacked by a crowd on Wednesday and grabbed around the neck by a demonstrator as Protestants stepped up their campaign against the new Anglo-Irish treaty. Police said Secretary of State Tom King was mobbed by some 30 supporters of Protestant unionist leader Ian Paisley when he arrived for a lunch at Belfast's city hall. He was not hurt. Witnesses said Mr. King appeared shaken by the attack which happened after he made a dash from his bullet proof car for the city hall entrance only to find the door had been barred to keep out the demonstrators. He was then set upon. Police made one arrest.

Benjedid receives Iranian message

ALGIERS (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati on Wednesday delivered a message from President Ali Khamenei to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, the official news agency APS said. The agency said Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim was present but gave no other details. Algeria, which has good relations with both Iran and Iraq, has in the past tried to mediate in the Gulf war between them but without success.

Indian minister claims Pakistan can make five bombs

NEW DELHI (AP) — Pakistan has weapons-grade uranium capable of making three to five small nuclear bombs, India's external affairs minister claimed in parliament on Wednesday. The minister, Bal Ram Bhagat, told the governing Lower House that Pakistan's nuclear programme was being financed and assisted by different countries but he did not name them. Mr. Bhagat, however, asserted that there was no change in India's nuclear programme.

INSIDE

- * U.S. warns its citizens to stay away from Khartoum, page 2
- * Malaysian army chief begins visit, page 3
- * Schumann says Reagan ignored right-wingers, page 4
- * S. Arabia does not tolerate crime, page 5
- * World squash champion seeks challenge in Cairo, page 6
- * Kuwait central bank sees no easy solutions to economic crises, page 7
- * Colombia to get more aid, page 8

Reagan, Gorbachev end formal talks; aides continue work

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made good progress on Wednesday in the final formal session of their historic summit but asked their aides to continue work and report to them later Wednesday, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said.

The two leaders met for about three hours Wednesday afternoon but the news blackout imposed when the talks began on Tuesday morning remained in effect. "Good progress was made but some work remains to be done," Speakes told reporters. In the meantime, the two leaders remained at the Soviet summit, conferring informally. "We are discussing whether and how we will report the occurrences at the summit," Speakes said. "There have been no decisions made on how we will report."

Arab message to Geneva emphasises PLO role

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan of Morocco has appealed to President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to discuss at the Geneva summit an international settlement of the Middle East conflict.

In identical messages to the two leaders published here on Wednesday, King Hassan said the conflict could not be resolved without the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in any peace process.

He said he had been mandated by the August Casablanca Arab summit to approach the two leaders and explain the Arab position on all aspects of the Middle East problem and most important on the question of terrorism. "Insofar as it constitutes an abject and serious obstacle in the way of peace," terrorism was unreservedly and unanimously condemned by all the states present or represented at the Casablanca summit, King Hassan said. He also expressed the Arab

An informed U.S. official told the AP the talks were "positive" from an American standpoint and there would be "a lot to say" on results once a news blackout is lifted.

The official, who demanded anonymity, said the blackout could be lifted Wednesday night.

Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin also called the summit a "very positive event."

Speakes said U.S.-Soviet meetings had been held on two levels: The formal talks involving the two leaders and their aides, and privately among lower-level experts.

This indicated that U.S. and Soviet officials were working on drafts of summit statements.

Mark Palmer, a U.S. State Department expert on Soviet affairs, and Oleg Sokolov, the charge at the Soviet embassy in Washington, started work on drafts even before the summit talks.

The unexpected halt interrupted talks that Mr. Gorbachev described as "very lively" and focusing on "all the problems of concern to the Soviet and American people."

When asked if the Soviet side was still insisting that Mr. Reagan abandon his "Star Wars" programme, Zamyatin would say only that Moscow was pleased at the way the two leaders were thrashing out the issues.

This reply was a clear softening of Moscow's frequently-stated insistence that "Star Wars" must be halted.

Mr. Gorbachev, smiling and relaxed, escorted Mr. Reagan

(Continued on page 4)

PLO holds top-level talks today

BAGHDAD (R) — Palestinian leaders will review their stand on Middle East peace efforts here this week in what Arab diplomatic sources say promises to be a historic meeting.

The meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee, due to have opened on Wednesday, was pushed back one day to allow for more preparations.

The sources said the committee would reconsider the PLO's rejection of United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 at the request of King Hussein.

(Continued on page 3)



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, receives on Wednesday the credentials of three newly-appointed ambassadors to Jordan: Saki Ibn.

Mustafa of Tunis (left), Mubarak Jadri of Algeria and Wolfgang Brauvsdi of East Germany (Petra photo)

Mubarak: Closer ties between Jordan and Syria bode well for Arab unity

MUSCAT (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Wednesday welcomed the Jordan-Syria rapprochement and said strong ties between Amman and Damascus were an essential step towards restoring Arab solidarity.

In a press conference he held here after attending Oman's celebrations marking its 15th National Day, Mr. Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's efforts for a solution to the Palestinian problem.

President Mubarak said the Camp David formula for negotiating Palestinian "autonomy" has been reduced to a "document of history" because of the Israeli interpretations of the plan.

Mr. Mubarak told the press conference that the formula "is now frozen and has become a document of history, because of Israeli attempt to change the interpretation."

(Continued on page 4)

Prince Hassan: Feeling of alienation from authority breeds fundamentalism

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said that one of the major reasons for the rise of fundamentalism is the lack of popular involvement in the decision-making process and solution to the problem lies in engaging the people in a dialogue and bringing them closer to authority.

In a wide-ranging interview published in a Karachi-based weekly, Pakistan and Gulf Economist, the Crown Prince said: "Authority is a symbol of common dissent among young people and this has nothing to do with Islam. It is a common characteristic."

"If they feel that there is an exchange of views... if a young man or woman can reconcile with working and contributing as a member of society, as well as being a wife or husband or a father or a mother of a family in the contemporary society, then we have achieved something," he said.

Commenting on South-South dialogue and a new information order, the Crown Prince lamented the poor state of exchange of information among developing countries. Citing as an example lack of proper coordination based on the manpower-exporting countries and oil-exporting countries on their priorities, Prince Hassan called for an "extensively educative

The Crown Prince's interview with the weekly is fully reprinted on page 5

King continues meetings in Oman

MUSCAT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein held talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on Wednesday before the Egyptian leader left Muscat after attending Oman's celebrations marking its 15th National Day.

It was the second formal meeting between the two leaders in three days. The King met Mr. Mubarak on Sunday, immediately after both leaders arrived here to attend the celebrations.

The King also held meetings on Wednesday with Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq and the head of a Canadian delegation attending the Omani festivities. The King later paid a visit to the Sultan of Brunei. The meetings were attended by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jasem, who are accompanying the King in his visit to Oman.

The King also watched an aerobics show and parachuting exercises.

The King met with a number of Arab and foreign leaders attending the celebrations over the past three days. Notable among the dignitaries were Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Kuwaiti Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Sabah, the crown prince of Bahrain, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

The King also received former U.S. President Gerald Ford, who attended the Omani celebrations as a representative of President Ronald Reagan.

The King was expected to proceed to Sana'a, North Yemen, from Muscat and reports have said that he was planning to visit several other Gulf countries, including Saudi Arabia.

No details were available on the King's talks in Oman but it is believed that he discussed efforts for peace in the Mideast.



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DEPARTURES				
		20:45	to Cairo	(RJ)
		21:15	to Abu Dhabi	(RJ)
06:30	... Istanbul, Amsterdam (KLM)	03:50	to Istanbul, Belgrade	(RJ)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tunis to host meeting on accounting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will take part in a two-day meeting by the Arab Society of Certified Accountants (ASCA) due to open in Tunis on Saturday. The meeting will be held under the auspices of President Bourguiba of Tunisia and will be inaugurated by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi. Jordan's delegation will be led by Dr. Hashem Al Dahbas, director of the Central Audit Bureau and will leave Amman Thursday for the meeting. At the meeting a distinguished panel of Arab and international speakers and scholars will present an in-depth analysis of the changes in the accounting profession throughout the Arab World, according to ASCA sources in Amman.

Czechs offer to help develop spas

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh conferred in his office Wednesday with Czechoslovak Ambassador to Jordan Václav Pízní, who was accompanied by the director of Czechoslovakia's mineral water and spas. The ambassador extended an invitation to the minister to visit Czechoslovakia to discuss ways of bolstering cooperation between Jordan and its country in health related affairs. At the meeting the minister heard a briefing on Czechoslovakia's experience in the field of mineral spas and the ambassador offered his country's expertise to Jordan in this respect to help develop mineral water spas at Ma'in.

Jordan attends meeting on heart disease

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the World Health Organisation (WHO) meeting on combating heart disease, which opened in Geneva Wednesday. The three-day meeting will discuss a number of topics related to preventive measures against heart disease in order to provide better medical care in this respect.

Jordanian sentenced for drug trafficking

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Sweid Awwad Al Jarou Al Salhi to one year in prison and fined him JD 100 for the acquisition of illegal drugs. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Mu'ta University hosts visiting delegations

KARAK (Petra) — The cultural attaché at the South Korean Embassy in Amman visited Mu'ta University Wednesday and met with President Ali Mahafzah and other university officials. The meeting discussed the possibility of setting up a photo exhibition on the history of Korea at the university, as well as ways of cooperation in scientific fields. A delegation from Boston University also paid a visit Wednesday to the university and was briefed by Dr. Mahafzah on the university's development and future plans regarding scientific cooperation between the two universities.

North Korean sociologists visit Yarmouk

IRBID (Petra) — A visiting team of sociologists from North Korea called at Yarmouk University Tuesday and met with the university's vice president, Dr. Marwan Kamal, who briefed the team on the university's development and programmes. Later, the team met with the dean of the faculty of economics and administrative sciences and the faculty's staff.

Islamic Affairs Minister plans Prophet's birthday celebration

AMMAN (J.T.) — A meeting was held in Amman Wednesday to discuss preparations for the Kingdom's celebrations on Prophet Muhammad's birthday anniversary on Nov. 25. The meeting, chaired by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, discussed the distribution of aid to needy families and the procession to be organised in Amman to mark the occasion. Also discussed were programmes for training preachers and ways for cutting on excessive use of water and electricity in mosques in line with government instructions to save power and water.

On the occasion of Prophet Muhammad's birthday anniversary all bars, night clubs and liquor stores in Jordan will be closed from 5:00 p.m. Sunday until Tuesday morning, according to instructions by Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir. Also all government departments and public institutions will be closed on Monday Nov. 25, and religious ceremonies will be held in mosques around the country.

PLO leaders meet today in Baghdad

(Continued from page 1)

Jordan and the PLO decided in February to work jointly for a Middle East peace settlement that would provide for a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation to be agreed by an international conference.

The United States reiterated on Tuesday that it would not negotiate with the PLO until it accepts the two U.N. resolutions and recognises Israel's right to exist.

The PLO has so far rejected the resolutions on their own, which call for Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and other territories it occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, because they do not affirm the Palestinian's right to self-determination and regard them only as refugees.

The 11-member PLO Executive Committee will hold joint sessions with the central committee of the mainstream Fatah group, and decisions will be put to the presidium of the Palestine National Council.

"The magnitude of these decisions is such that they must have broad PLO support in order to succeed," one Arab diplomatic source said. The 75-member presidium will meet here on Sunday.

The PLO Executive Committee will also hear a report from a special team set up to investigate last month's hijacking by four Palestinians of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro, which set back the Middle East peace process.

The four and a fifth Arab were jailed by an Italian court in Genoa on Monday for illegal possession of firearms and explosives and are expected to go on trial next year for the hijacking and murder of an American passenger.

The hijackers are reportedly members of the small Palestine

Liberation Front (PLF) whose leader Mohammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), a PLO Executive Committee member, was named on Tuesday by Italian magistrates as being involved in the hijacking.

It was not clear whether Abu Abbas, who travels on an Iraqi diplomatic passport and who the sources say is known to be now in Iraq, would attend Thursday's meeting.

The United States has accused Abu Abbas of masterminding the hijacking, but Western diplomats said the U.S. was not currently pursuing him here.

"There are stones that are better left unturned," commented one diplomat, who said the U.S. was keeping quiet on Abu Abbas' presence because it did not want to harm relations with Baghdad.

The sources said a senior PLF member would appear before the Executive Committee but no disciplinary action would be taken against Abu Abbas or his group.

"This is simply a chance to explain what happened, a question-and-answer session. Nobody will even be reprimanded," one source said.

Bishop Elias Khouri, an Executive Committee member and one of two Palestinians British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe refused to receive in London last month as part of a joint Jordanian-PLO delegation, said he would no longer sit on the committee if Abu Abbas was allowed to stay.

"It was obvious the British talks failed because of the Achille Lauro affair, and he (Bishop Khouri) was very angry about it. But now he was had time to reconsider, and tempers have cooled off," a diplomatic source said.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Baghdad on Wednesday after a two-day trip to New Delhi



Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid (left) Wednesday confers with visiting Malaysian Army Chief of Staff Gen. Mohammad Ghazali (Petra photo)

University of Jordan holds Science Day

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's Scientific Research Committee held a Science Day at the Faculty of Medicine Wednesday during which 13 research papers were reviewed. Taking part in the discussions were staff members of a number of faculties.

Dr. Adnan Al Bakhit, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, addressed the meeting and described the university's contribution to the improvement of medical services in Jordan, outlined the faculty's activities, programmes, and scientific research plans, and noted its participation in various conferences and symposiums in Jordan and abroad.

Another speaker was Dr. Mahmoud Al Abu Khalaf, head of the surgery section and rapporteur of the scientific research committee, who outlined scientific development in Jordan under King Hussein's reign.

Since 1972, when the King issued a decree establishing the university of Jordan, efforts have continued to improve scientific and educational programmes; and the university has turned out numerous doctors and specialists who are contributing to the development of Jordan and other Arab countries, Dr. Abu Khalaf said.

Science Day included three working sessions during which working papers on medical welfare and medical studies in general were reviewed.

Towards the end of the day a special reception was held to honour the members of staff who were promoted to the status of professors. They are Dr. Kamel Ajlouni, Dr. Akram Dajani, and Dr. Mislak Al Tarawneh.

A book exhibition was also held on the occasion displaying books and publications by the teaching staff.

Districts celebrate King Hussein's birthday

IRBID (Petra) — Celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday were held Wednesday in Bani Kanana District and other parts of the country.

A procession was organised in the district in which representatives of bedouin tribes, scouts, school children and the public security hand took part. District Governor Mr. Ismail Al Haraj led the procession in which marchers carried the King's portraits, posters and flags and chanted national songs. The district governor later addressed a public rally on the occasion, followed by speeches from a number of dignitaries present at the celebration.

In Ajloun a similar celebration was held by District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari, who later addressed a public rally gathered to express congratulations to the King and renew allegiance to the Hashemite throne. Scouts, school children and youth and sports clubs took part in the procession and national dances in the city squares.

Following the celebration the district governor laid the foundation stone for a new building of the Ajloun Municipality and opened an exhibition of educational aids, traditional handicrafts and books.

In North Shuneh a large procession was held Wednesday attended by District Governor Hussein Habbashneh and other key figures in the region.

Another celebration was held at Baka'a refugee camp in which scouts and school children took part in a procession that carried posters and flags and later held national dances. The climax of the celebration was at the camp's youth club which was attended by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kanaan.

Peres: No early chance for talks

(Continued from page 1)

An army spokesman in Damascus said Syrian jets drove off two Israeli F-15 jets which entered its air space some 80 kilometres north of the capital. He made no mention of Syrian losses.

Tuesday's air battle was the first aerial confrontation between the main Middle East allies of the United States and the Soviet Union since May 25, 1983 when Syrian warplanes tried to intercept Israeli jets by firing missiles at them over Lebanon. No hits were scored.

Syria: Israel trying to foil efforts

(Continued from page 1)

Al Baath, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, said Israel's "violation of Syrian airspace was not accidental. It is viewed as a pointer for an aggressive adventure needed as an exit for its consecutive crises."

Al Baath said Tuesday's air battle was "premeditated provocation that heralds an aggressive military adventure."

"This adventure is designed to deliver Israel from its domestic crises and regain the initiative to call the shots in the Middle East."

"Syria will not be frightened by Israel's military provocations. It shall confront them," Al Baath said.

newspapers linked the move to Lebanon's civil war, charging Israel was out to sabotage Syria's effort to end the 10-year-old conflict.

The message Israel wants to send is that it still is present on the Lebanese arena and is capable of influencing the course of events any time it deems necessary," Al Sharq said.

As Saif and An Nida saw the dogfight as an Israeli attempt to stop Syria from encouraging Lebanese guerrilla attacks against Israeli and their allies in South Lebanon.

Israel continued its air patrols over Lebanon on Wednesday and sonic booms shook Beirut as Israeli jets crashed the sound barrier over the Lebanese capital.

Military sources at the Lebanese army command told the AP the Israeli jets flew reconnaissance sorties over east Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley before veering westward for the supersonic run over Beirut.

The sources said no bombing runs were reported in the Bekaa or the Beirut area and no fire was directed against the Israeli warplanes.

Later folk troupes presented national dances in the main squares of the town.

In Deir Alla in the Jordan Valley a huge celebration was held near the municipality. District Governor Mihem Al Khreisha was among the dignitaries taking part in the rally, which was addressed by a number of speakers.

In Ruseifa, the wife of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai attended a ceremony organised by the local women's society. Mrs. Rifai, accompanied by Mayor Mislak Tarawneh, opened an exhibition of industrial and handicraft products and was briefed on the women society's programmes and activities.

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Malaysian army chief briefed by Sharif Zaid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visiting Malaysian Army Chief of Staff Mohammad Ghazali conferred here Wednesday with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and later was briefed on Jordanian armed forces development and duties.

Gen. Ghazali arrived with his wife in Amman Tuesday evening on a trip expected to last several days. He was met upon arrival by Sharif Zaid, Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh, and their wives.

Upon arrival at the army headquarters the Malaysian guest was met by Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleh and later inspected a guard of honour.

After touring the monument Gen. Ghazali watered the tree of life on its premises and signed the visitors' register.

According to Malaysia's honorary consul in Jordan, Mr. Abdul Hay Al Majali, Gen. Ghazali will visit the headquarters of the Royal Jordanian Air Force Thursday and will inspect front line units and other military posts.

Earlier in the day Gen. Ghazali visited the Martyr's monument and inspected items displayed in the military museum which relate the story of the Great Arab Revolt, as well as weapons and other equipment used by the Jordanian armed forces over the years.

At the end of the tour Gen. Ghazali was presented with the monument's medal. Earlier the Malaysian military chief visited the 12th Royal Mechanised Division and was briefed on the troops training and duties. He also inspected the main workshops of the armed forces and

Gen. Ghazali, a former colleague of His Majesty King Hussein at Sandhurst Military College in Britain, was also expected to be received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, before returning home Thursday evening.

Lower House to elect deputies

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament will meet on Sunday to elect deputies for four vacant seats representing the West Bank constituencies of Nablus, Ramallah, Tulkarim and Hebron.

Thirty-one contenders have already registered their names at the parliament's general secretariat during the last week. However, two nominees unprecedently withdrew their names without giving any justifications.

In Ruseifa, the wife of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai attended a ceremony organised by the local women's society. Mrs. Rifai, accompanied by Mayor Mislak Tarawneh, opened an exhibition of industrial and handicraft products and was briefed on the women society's programmes and activities.

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The following are the 29 contenders for the four seats, who will be directly elected by the House's 56 deputies.

Nablus constituency: Jafar Tukan, Fadel Majed Al Arsan, Hamed Ahmad Salahat, Tahseen Al Faris, Omar Rustum, Youssef Al Hussein, Sa'ad Ahmad Mohammad, and Ahmad Al Untaiha.

Nominees for the Tulkarim seat: Bassam Kamal, Farouq Hafez Al Hamdallah, Bassam Mahmoud Al Jaisi, Mohammad Ahmad Shurub, Jamil Abdul Razzak Al Jalal, Youssef Al Khraishah, Ghazi Al Jaisi, Mohammad Al Hamoun, and Adel El Hajj Jassam.

Nominees for the Hebron seat: Wad Al Jabouri, Ahmad Al Shuwaiki, Al Rifai, Mohammad Nouredine Shuhadeh, Mohammed Shammus Zatar, Abdul Latif Azzeh, Shakhel Al Junaidi, Khalil Abu Kharmah, Hisham Al

Souwaifi, Mohammad Fouad Abu Zinah and Yahia Rabhi Dkaidk.

Only three contenders for the Ramallah seat have registered: Nadim Al Zaru, Nadim Hannu Salah and Nigola Ibrahim Akel.

During Sunday's session, House Speaker Akef Al Fayed will form a three-member committee entrusted with classifying deputies' opinions and later counting the results of the secret ballot.

The election of each representative will be carried out separately, and prior to the election, Parliament's General Secretary Hani Kheir will read out the names of candidates for each constituency.

According to the House's internal rules, three-quarter of the 60-member House should be present during the nomination and election process.

French Cultural Centre to host free concert

By Jean Claude Elias Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On Thursday Nov. 21 at 20:00, the French Cultural Centre (CCF) will present Marie-Madeleine Mubadeen, Armine and Bruno Strasser, Chouchig Vaello, in a music concert. Admission is free, but it is more than recommended to contact the centre for reservations, in order to obtain tickets at the centre's library. In fact, the organisers have received such a positive response that they have decided to hold a second performance on Wednesday Nov. 27 at 20:00. Both concerts to take place at the French Cultural Centre, Jabal Al Weidheh.

The musicians have chosen an original formula whereby instruments and voices will be playing various yet complementary roles. All of the five performers will present vocal pieces by Donizetti, Haydn, Purcell and Kom-

itas. Mrs. Mubadeen will also play the flute while Mr. and Mrs. Strasser, as well as Mrs. Vaello play the piano.

The members of the 'Ensemble Musical du CCF' as they like to be referred to, have all had a sound musical education and experience. Chouchig Vaello, of Lebanese origin, has studied music and opera singing techniques in Erevan, Armenia. Bruno Strasser, bass vocals, is German and has a degree in sacred music and is an excellent organist. He teaches music in Jordan. Marie-Madeleine Mubadeen, in addition to being a talented performer, is an expert in medieval music. Armine Strasser studied piano in Beirut with the great Diana Takedine and graduated from Napoli, Italy. Pierre Vaello, the tenor vocals, is a conductor and is in charge of the CCF choir. The choir is also featured, as a 'guest star', in both performances.

With the interesting blend of instruments and vocals, the programme, close to chamber music, has the characteristics of a very attractive form of concert. The different nationalities of the five artists and the obvious harmony existing between them all, reminds us one more time that music is an international language. Instrumental pieces from Beethoven, Bach and Armenian composer Aram Katchaturian, are to enhance the virtuosity of the musicians.

The CCF is one of the most active cultural centres in Amman. It might even be the most active one if we consider its musical programme; choir, music teaching for adults, piano and flute teaching (by Mrs. Mubadeen) and musical plays for children are among the regular activities. The performances of the 'Ensemble Musical du CCF' should clearly reflect all the dynamism and vitality of the centre's musical spirit.

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VIEW FROM AMERICA

By Franz Schurmann

In preparing for Geneva, Reagan ignored the rightwingers

SAN FRANCISCO — Even if no great agreements emerge from the Geneva summit, several smaller events indicate that U.S.-Soviet relations are improving — fast.

One such event was the release of a Soviet ship transporting grain from the American Midwest to the Soviet Union. A sailor jumped overboard and swam to shore. There he was picked up and said he wanted to defect to the U.S. But then he changed his mind. He was returned to the ship. There he said he wanted to go home. At that point the trouble began.

American rightwingers demanded that the ship be stopped from sailing. They went to the courts. Demonstrators shouted from shore. For a few days the U.S. Coast Guard prevented the ship from sailing. It looked as if an ugly incident between the U.S. and the Soviet Union would erupt just as the summit was beginning.

But then the U.S. government took swift action. Appeals went rapidly through the legal system on to the highest courts and an order was given to let the ship sail. The effort to embarrass the summit had failed. But it easily could have been different if the rightwingers were more powerful around Reagan.

A second event was the dismissal of all except three members of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. That board has few, perhaps no real powers. Its importance is much more symbolic. But when Reagan came in, he staffed it with rightwingers. All the rightwingers were dismissed, while the author of détente, Henry Kissinger, remained.

Here was another signal to Moscow saying — Reagan has decided to make a symbolic gesture showing that rightwingers no longer play so important a foreign policy role around him as in earlier years.

In fact, there seems to be a general decline of right wing power and influence in the Reagan Administration. Right wing candidates and causes have not done well in the last local elections in the U.S. (election day was November 5). In Houston, Texas, for example, a rightwing candidate ran against a mayor who is a woman and was accused of favouring homosexuals. He lost badly, and in a state which has been regarded as quite conservative.

This purge of rightwingers may explain the sudden U.S. policy shift towards Israel and the PLO. It was a surprise to

Americans concerned with the Middle East when, because of the ship hijacking, the U.S. turned so viciously against the PLO and went out of its way to show its warm feelings for Israel. In fact, the U.S. press went on a big media campaign to seek to persuade U.S. and world public opinion that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres had made a generous peace offer to Jordan.

Israel is not just a favourite of the liberals, but of rightwingers as well. It is one of the few issues in American politics that left and right agree on. By his pro-Israel and anti-PLO gestures, President Reagan whose mind is almost always on politics may have figured that he could thereby reduce some of the heat coming from the rightwing because of warmer U.S.-Soviet relations.

But better U.S.-Soviet relations also mean that Washington quietly accepts that the Soviet Union has a role to play in the Middle East. What sort of a role would that be?

The U.S. has accepted that the Soviet Union play the major role in Syria. U.S.-Syrian relations appear to be rather good, despite the rhetoric. Washington hopes, clearly, that Syrian influence can produce alive and not dead the remaining six American hostages in Lebanon. Lebanon seems to be slowly quieting down as Syrian "deterrence" forces are patrolling streets, as in Tripoli.

But it is unclear to me and to many others what sort of position the Soviets would take on the Palestinian issue. Even though they have no relations with Israel, Israel is important to them. It is linked to the question of Soviet Jews, and that question plays a key role in U.S.-Soviet relations.

A very tricky period is now beginning in which Middle Eastern peoples, parties, and governments must be very alert. When the two big powers get together, they are usually willing to sacrifice the interests of other peoples in order to assure their own interests. Washington has already shown how easy it was to talk about Palestinian rights and then suddenly to stop talking about them when the situation demanded it. Expediency always reigns in politics. And one might add that a tricky period in the world economy is also beginning. The Arab cause cannot afford more incidents of non-reason such as the ship hijacking.

Summit and what is possible

PROSPECTS of the two superpowers reaching an agreement on the Middle East at their Geneva summit meeting have deeply worried the Israelis. Not that Shimon Peres and his colleagues in the coalition government wanted Messrs Reagan and Gorbachev to forget completely the whole issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Just that Israel would have liked them to touch on the subject but only from one angle: Soviet Jewry. In other words, all that the Israelis wanted from the summit is for Mr. Gorbachev to ease emigration of Soviet Jews in return for allowing him the "honour" of participating with the U.S. in supporting a U.N. call for setting up an international "umbrella" on the Palestinian problem.

Since 1977, the Israelis have opposed the idea of holding an international conference on the Middle East, contending that such forum necessarily includes elements of an imposed solution and also qualifies Moscow for a role for which it is not entitled in the absence of diplomatic relations with Israel. A third reason that the Israelis have been giving lately for their rejection of international participation is of a more philosophical and psychological nature. According to them, a forum where Arabs and Israelis do not talk directly to each other is not a good place for them to solve their problems with the Arabs. They need to hold direct talks with us, they insist, because this is one way of convincing us of their existence and of making us accept their reality, face-to-face and with no go-betweens such as would be present in an international conference. Above and beyond that, the Israelis say nothing, but we all know of some other reasons why they and the Americans have so far rejected the Soviet Union as a partner in the quest for peace in this region.

That said, we do not know yet whether President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev have discussed the Middle East in their meetings in Geneva, and if so what they discussed. As things stood yesterday the picture was too unclear to judge whether Israeli, Arab and other perceptions would undergo a fundamental change vis-a-vis the question of superpower cooperation on the Middle East and the rest of trouble spots on the surface of the earth. But it all might be different today, depending on what had happened at Geneva on Tuesday and yesterday. In politics everything is possible, and it is not too optimistic to expect the outcome of Geneva summit to be a watershed for the Middle East as well.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Education reforms

OVER the past decade Jordan realised good progress in social and economic fields and will continue to improve and make progress in all fields as long as it copes with new trends in science and technology. In his meeting with the Ministry of Education planning committee Prince Hassan Tuesday emphasised this fact, and said that sound planning for education for the coming five-year development plan should be worked out. He said that curricula and educational programmes should be based on science and technology, but should also take into consideration Islamic culture and the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. Education should be comprehensive if development in Jordan is to be comprehensive. Prince Hassan said that the fast moving developments in technology and science require us to cope with them and to prepare our people to shoulder the task of development in the future. The aim of education, he said, is to build a strong generation armed with knowledge and capable of handling future challenges. He said that Jordanians would not be able to deal with the continuous developments unless they were provided with the proper means for this task.

Al Dustour: Arab reconciliation efforts

REPORTS from the Arab World over the past week indicated that the mediation committee trying to end differences among Arab countries has met some success, especially in reconciling Libya with Iraq. There were statements also by leaders of Arab countries indicating that they wish to see this committee achieving further success with the purpose of achieving Arab solidarity. These statements and this success are clear indication that the Arab governments and people have become fully aware of the challenges their nation is facing and the dangers that should be encountered with firmness, unity and solidarity. The Arab governments have now realised that differences among Arab states have achieved nothing for anybody and have not helped in safeguarding the interests of the Arab nation. Jordan has realised this fact a long time ago and has been striving to reestablish solidarity among Arab countries. It started with calling on the Arabs to return Egypt to the Arab fold so that Arab ranks can be strengthened and so that the Israeli aggression can be confronted and ended. As we hear reports about the success of the Arab mediation committee we feel that differences among Arab states are on their way to disappear.

Sawt Al Shaab: New policy needed

THE quick and continuous change in the economic and social structure in Jordan, due to the technological developments, requires measures on the part of the Ministry of Education to cope with it. The ministry can introduce curricula to absorb this development and so help the students to face their future with greater confidence. This was clearly put to the Ministry of Education by Prince Hassan Tuesday. The Prince said that any change should take into consideration Islamic heritage and the principles of the Great Arab Revolt. If man is the most precious thing we have, then everything possible should be done to arm our young with means of confronting the challenges of the future and to contribute towards the country's development. Prince Hassan urged the Ministry of Education to involve school children in cultural activities and seminars that would widen the scope of their knowledge as part of preparing the Jordanian citizen to shoulder responsibility in public service and production. The human element in development is the most important element that should be developed before economic and social development is to be achieved.

'Those who know won't talk; those who talk don't know'

By Tom Fenton
The Associated Press

GENEVA — The 3,117 newspeople at the superpower summit who have been pushing, shoving and shouting for a better story now had to contend with a news blackout announced Tuesday by both sides.

One example of journalistic zeal: A Zurich newspaper reported that a Swiss TV helicopter that strayed too close to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's summit residence was given one minute to leave the area or be shot down. The Swiss army confirmed the helicopter had approached the residence and had been sternly ordered away.

Despite announcements by both the Soviets and Americans that there would be no briefings on "substantive" issues, reporters continued to wheedle and nag, hoping to drag more information out of stone-faced U.S. and Kremlin officials.

"There are really two summits here. There's the grand (the main one) with Gorbachev and Reagan, and then there's the summit conference of the press. I'm seeing colleagues I haven't seen in years," said John Chancellor of the U.S. television network NBC. The NBC operation involves 16 camera crews, 150 people, 13,590 kg of equipment and 25 drivers.

"It is," said NBC spokesman Andrew Freedman, "the largest European operation we have ever mounted. The only comparison would be the Republican or Democratic conventions." He said the network is spending more than one million dollars.

The summit is Geneva's largest news media event ever, with news people occupying about 5,000 hotel rooms, sending their reports over 3,020 special circuits and riding in more than 700 rental cars, according to Michel Vieux, director of the Summit Press Centre. "There are still cheaper hotel rooms around but if you're after a five-star room, forget it," Vieux said. One enterprising Japanese television crew set up a studio on a boat in Lake Geneva.

On Monday, electronic equipment plugged in for the summit was consuming so much power the 220-volt electric lines were delivering only 205 volts, knocking out computers and other devices.

In major events like the summit, access often is limited to small groups of reporters — pools — with the understanding they will share their reports with others.

Both the White House and the Kremlin refused the release of information that would have permitted Swiss organisers to make advance arrangements for the pools.

The result: Pools were called at

the last minute. Journalists who were left out became abusive, and pushing and shoving matches were common.

Pushing and shoving also occurred as rumors that one official or another was talking sent knots of reporters running down the halls in pursuit of a scoop.

"I know there is tremendous pressure of journalists and I understand why they are fighting to get in these pools," said Vieux. "I am not taking any of this personally."

But the spokesman complained some of the news media people were just plain vandals.

"If they need a plug, they just cut it off from somewhere," Vieux said. "I can understand them climbing on top of the tables to get a better picture but not cutting our wires."

The summit also has provided an unusual opportunity for Soviet and Western journalists to work side by side and observe each other.

"We are very serious. For example, we're not writing what they were wearing or who was chic and who was not chic," said Pravda foreign editor Thomas Koleschchenko. "We get straight to the point."

The Soviet editor said the latest edition of the Soviet daily carried detailed summaries of what was going on at the summit and who

was here under the headline, "The work has begun."

Many Western journalists shared the impression that the Soviet news people were more interested in promoting their country's position and in needling American briefers than on finding out what was happening.

"I get the impression they're more interested in polemics than in journalism. They masquerade as journalists," said Chancellor. "It makes me feel good that I

do not have to continually advocate the interests of the United States."

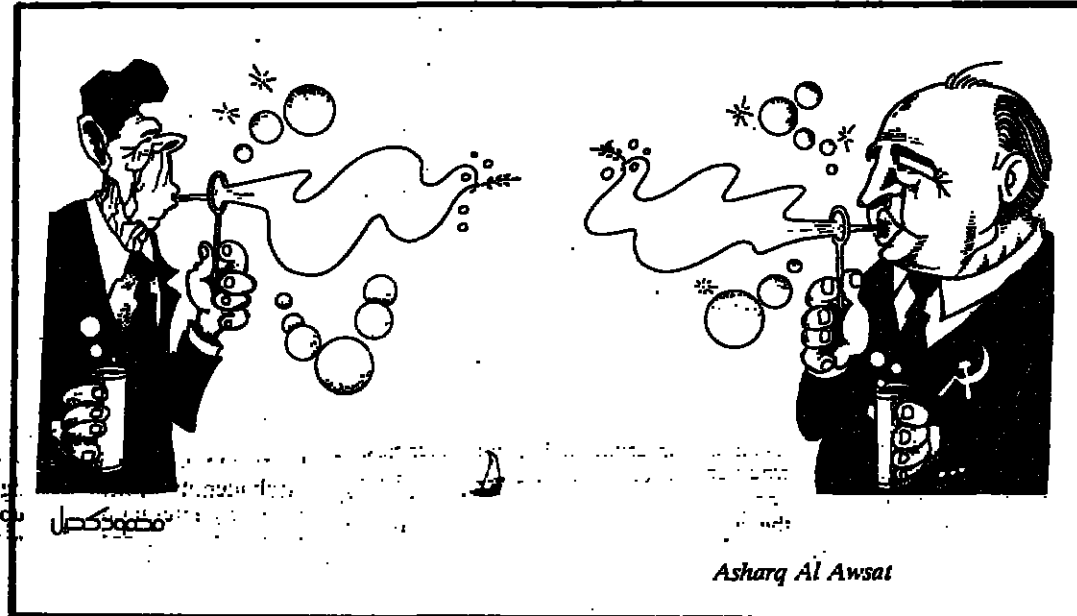
Soviet officials came in for plenty of needling at their own press briefings from reporters, some with personal axes to grind.

"When are you going to let my 86-year-old grandmother go? shouted one man at briefing by chief Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin.

An outburst by Soviet emigre Irina Grivnina, working for a

Dutch magazine, led Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko to walk out Monday only minutes after the start of a briefing. Swiss authorities withdrew the woman's accreditation.

Soviet journalists also took the offensive. At a briefing by U.S. National Security adviser Robert McFarlane, a Soviet journalist demanded to know when the United States was going to surrender the hijackers of a Soviet jetliner in the early 1970s.



Ashraf Al Awani

Iraq's Kharg strikes: Treason or technology?

By Vahe Petrossian

TEHRAN — When Iraqi aircraft made their first successful attack on the Kharg island export terminal on 15 August, they found the island's formidable defences unmanned. This was according to plan; the commander of the island's anti-aircraft units had assured the Iraqis that his men would be taking a break at that precise moment.

The Iraqi air force managed to inflict considerable damage on the installations before the anti-aircraft units could go into action. In particular, they hit a very large crude carrier (VLCC) moored at the Sea Island jetty, on the western side of the island, starting a blaze which damaged parts of the terminal structure. The Iranian commander who tipped off the Iraqis is now in jail, facing the ultimate penalty for treason.

The Iraqis have carried out a series of air raids on the island since their mid-August success. However, these have been high-altitude attacks, lacking the precision of the earlier low-level raid.

This is one account of how the Iraqis managed to penetrate Kharg's defences, put forward by some highly placed Tehranis. It is contradicted by a more complex — and more deeply worrying — account advanced by officials close to the oil industry.

According to this version, most of the attacks since 15 August have involved low-level raids, supplemented by high-altitude bombing. Iraq's successes are attributed to better training by French instructors and the use of sophisticated, laser-guided missiles supplied by France.

Many of the attacks appear to be complex operations involving several dozen aircraft. The raiders are reported to approach Kharg at varying altitudes, making defence difficult. The use of laser-guided missiles also allows precision targeting from a distance.

Whichever account of the Iraqi successes is the more accurate, there is every sign that the Iranian authorities are taking the attacks

seriously, making preparations to counter them and provide alternative arrangements for oil exports. Defences are being upgraded and other export terminals are being set up at safer sites.

There are certainly no plans to abandon Kharg, although only essential repairs are being carried out on the damaged installations. The Sea Island jetty is still being used for some liftings, but it is not being repaired. Damaged pipelines and other equipment are being replaced.

Kharg, which was designed to handle up to 7 million barrels a day (b/d) of crude, has so much spare capacity that it can sustain heavy damage without affecting the present low export requirement of about 1.6 million b/d, local observers point out.

Loading operations are primitive: no pumps are required to load the crude on to tankers. The main pumping station is at an underground site at Gurreh, on the mainland; previous Iraqi attacks against Gurreh have failed. Repairs to pipelines can be done in a matter of days.

The Iraqis are now concentrating their raids on the huge tank farm on Kharg island. Dozens of reservoir tanks — some the size of two football pitches — present relatively easy targets, and at least one has been hit in recent weeks. However, even the complete destruction of the tank farm would not halt oil exports; "It would just give us more technical headaches," officials say.

Exports through Kharg, terminals at Lavan and Sirri islands in the east, and a floating terminal off Sirri serviced by a shuttle from Kharg, are averaging 1.5 million-2 million b/d, according to an official who sees daily export figures. This level would provide enough foreign exchange for planned imports of \$16.500 million for the Iranian year ending 20 March 1986.

For the moment, the government seems assured of adequate revenues from oil. But it is bound to be nervous until it has all the alternatives to Kharg safely in place — some time in 1986 — MEED.

Reagan, Gorbachev end formal talks

(Continued from page 1)

along the red-carpeted entrance to the Soviet Union's U.N. mission when the summit resumed Wednesday morning.

Mr. Gorbachev told reporters: "The fact that the meeting took place is important. We are proceeding on a careful course."

Mr. Reagan, equally at ease, was asked if they were getting along. "You can see that. Can't you?" he replied.

The two spent almost as much time in informal private meetings as they did in attending the formal sessions covering arms control, regional issues such as Afghanistan and Central America, bilateral matters and human rights.

Speakers said Mr. Reagan, 74, and Mr. Gorbachev, 54, were "communicating well with each other... feeling comfortable with each other in discussing the issues."

Entering the afternoon session, Mr. Gorbachev told reporters he was convinced the world wanted to see reductions in nuclear arms. "These matters are in the centre of my discussions with the president," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev arranged to hold a news conference in Geneva on Thursday after the meetings end, and his remarks are to be carried by television to the Soviet people at home.

Mr. Reagan plans to speak to Congress in Washington on Thursday night after a stopover in Brussels to brief North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) allies.

NATO sources in Brussels were quoted by Reuters as saying 11 NATO heads of government will attend Mr. Reagan's briefing on the results of the summit. They said that of the 16-nation alliance, only France, Greece, Spain and Portugal would not be represented by their government chiefs at the meeting.

West German Radio said on Wednesday that Mr. Gorbachev will go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Thursday to brief Warsaw Pact allies on the summit.

In Geneva, however, Zamyatin said Mr. Gorbachev would return directly to Moscow on Thursday after the summit. Asked where Mr. Gorbachev would go on Thursday, Zamyatin replied with a smile: "To where he said he'd be going — from where he came."

There has been widespread speculation that Mr. Gorbachev would stop in Prague for a meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders.

Despite the rapport between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, both sides agreed that the superpowers had major disagreements which could not be resolved during a brief summit. "Our differences are serious but so is our commitment to improving understanding," Mr. Reagan said Wednesday.

Zamyatin told a press briefing: "Of course there are disagreements. We can't solve all problems in three meetings. But this doesn't mean the two sides aren't trying to come to some type of accord."

Mr. Reagan has said this two-day summit should be the beginning of a process that included regular meetings between U.S. and Soviet leaders.

Zamyatin said the prospect of future summits was raised by the leaders at a dinner Tuesday but did not say what had been decided. However, he said the two leaders had discussed visiting each other's countries.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev conferred at the Soviet mission Wednesday morning, and again met without aides for more than

an hour, accompanied only by interpreters. It was their third one-on-one session over two days of talks.

Speakers said neither Mr. Reagan nor the U.S. interpreter took notes, but that the president reported on the discussions afterward to Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff; U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz; and Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser.

"He briefs from memory," Speakers said. Asked if the president carried a hidden recording device, the spokesman said, "I think I can safely deny that."

Meanwhile, the first ladies of the United States and the Soviet Union on Wednesday put a joint message in the cornerstone of a new Red Cross museum expressing hope for "peace and harmony for all mankind."

Nancy Reagan and Raisa Gorbachev exchanged their messages. The American one tied with a blue ribbon and the Soviet with a red ribbon, before placing them in the capsule. Mrs. Reagan's staff said this was done as a symbol of friendship.

The Swiss first lady, Ursula Fygiel, joined the Soviet and American women in putting the same message in three different

languages into the metal time capsule, which was then placed in the cornerstone and cemented over.

The message said: "This stone is laid in hopes that this museum will contribute to the understanding and strengthening of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and that it will inspire future generations around the world to seek peace and harmony for all mankind."

Mrs. Gorbachev also visited the ultra-modern World Health Organisation building Wednesday morning, but refused to tell Soviet employees there anything about the talks between her husband and Mr. Reagan.

"I can't say anything about it until after it is over," she told about 40 Soviet citizens who gave her a standing ovation in the executive board room.

Later on Wednesday Mrs. Reagan said that she and Mrs. Gorbachev were discussing "very important" issues, but did not elaborate.

The comments came as a furor continued over remarks by White House Chief of Staff Regan, who said most women don't understand weighty such as arms control, human rights and Afghanistan.

Mubarak praises reconciliation

(Continued from page 1)

The 1978 Camp David agreement, signed by the United States, Israel and Egypt, provided for a peace treaty between the two Middle East countries and called for negotiations on the future of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Although Egypt and Israel negotiated and signed a treaty the following year, the Palestinian "autonomy" talks broke down in 1981 because of differences between Egypt and Israel on the goal of the negotiations.

Mr. Mubarak was in Oman for celebrations marking the anniversary of the accession of Sultan Jaboo Ibn Sa'id to the throne. During his stay in Muscat, Mr. Mubarak conferred with the crown prince of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and several other Arab dignitaries despite the absence of diplomatic relations between their countries and Cairo.

Mr. Mubarak said that Arab solidarity was a prerequisite for bringing about an end to the five-

year-old war between Iraq and Iran. Despite the absence of ties between Baghdad and Cairo, Egypt has been supplying Iraq with substantial quantities of arms and ammunition in the war.

Mr. Mubarak was quoted as saying in remarks published on Wednesday that any initiative to restore Egypt to the Arab fold must come from those countries which severed relations with Cairo.

"Egypt has its dignity and pride. It is for those who cut relations with Egypt to restore these ties," he told Kuwait's Al-Sayassah newspaper in an interview in Muscat.

All Arab countries but three cut ties with Egypt after it signed the 1979 treaty with Israel. Oman, Somalia and Sudan maintained links with Egypt, and Jordan restored ties last year.

Mr. Mubarak was speaking only hours after talks in Muscat with Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz whom the newspaper quoted as saying afterwards: "Egypt's place in the Arab World is a fact that cannot

be ignored under any circumstances."

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said Egypt favoured the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria and did not believe Amman's relations with the PLO would suffer as a result.

He said of the rapprochement between Jordan and Syria, "as long as it is in the interest of these countries we are in favour of it."

Mr. Abdul Meguid, who accompanied President Mubarak to Oman, was asked by reporters on his return where the PLO stood in view of the reconciliation between Amman and Damascus.

Syria has criticised the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO.

"The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is valid and so far we do not see any contradiction," Mr. Abdul Meguid said. "... I don't think the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement will be at the expense of the PLO," he said.

Crown Prince says dialogue among Muslims, Arabs and between decision makers and the youth is key to stability, progress

In an exclusive interview, that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan granted to the *Pakistan and Gulf Economist* magazine, the Crown Prince expressed his views on Arab, Islamic and world issues. The interview, conducted by Ihsanul Hassan and Nasrat Nasarullah, appeared on Oct. 7, 1985. Following is the full text:

J. Your Royal Highness, do you see Islamic revolution and fundamentalism as a way out of the problems facing the Muslim world?

A. I believe that in our context here that we had one Arab-Muslim renaissance movement in this century which started with the Arab revolt. And I say it is Arab-Muslim for the simple reason that it goes to preserve the sanctity of the Muslim Holy places in Mecca and Medina, as well as to preserve Jerusalem. A scholar has contended in a recent book that the Turks at the beginning of this century were not prepared to defend their lands and they had withdrawn to a purely Turkish context. And I have to emphasise this point every time I meet a Muslim from the Sub-Continent because some thought that the Arab revolt was anti-Khilafat movement. This is not true. It was a Muslim Movement, it was all embracing, it was pluralistic and pluralism was a source of richness. Palestinians, Jordanians, Syrians, Iraqis, Egyptians, Hijazi whatever it may be, came together.

Today we find that liberation politics are the order of the day. Liberation from foreign influence leads many of our brethren to find liberalist solutions. Thus fundamentalism is a misnomer. They are not *Salafi* in spirit but they are *Salafi* in appearance. I don't accept that in the 20th century we have rediscovered Islam. This is a way of denigrating the evolution of Islam over several centuries.

And if we are talking about a return to Islam we are basically talking about a return to Islamic values. But if you look at the way in which liberation politics has raised the slogan of a *salafist* movement or an organised Muslim movement of an extreme nature in different parts of the Muslim world, or even a nationalist movement in many instances, we find effectively that it appeals to the young in particular. The direct course of action in solving problems — whether they be social, economic, or political — is violence of the ultra-ocracy. Gradually we find that politics is replacing religion as a priority. Religion is being shrouded in a vision of a political ambition and this we have seen. I think, in the case of our attempted dialogue in the early years after the takeover in Iran. We said "Look, we want *Sunn-Shi'ah Adalat*" and the reaction was "We are not interested in dialogue between the principle *Madakib* today. You the *Sunnis* have had the superiority for so many centuries now it is our turn." Very well may be in terms of certain areas but not in terms of use of force, not in terms of division which today has caused two major rifts in the Muslim World. One is the *Sunn-Shi'ah* rift which is fabricated. There is no difference between us and the major schools of Shi'ah and the second is the Arab rift which we can ill-afford at this stage. Secondly, or more importantly they said to us and this was the late Ayatollah Behishti who told the Muslim delegation to Tehran "We are not interested in exporting the revolution of Imam Khomeini" — which is basically a nationalist Islam being evolved. And then we have Iranian nationalism on the one side and we are obviously going to have Arab nationalism countering it on the other side.

So I think that in terms of a return to values I can accept that interpretation of fundamentalism. There are certain consequences in our lives that we have to reiterate but having reiterated those consequences we don't kill the creativity that is within the society. We don't kill the pluralism, we don't kill the opportunity of diversity as a source of richness. After the Arab revolt we find that we are fighting in the Gulf, we are fighting in the Lebanon, the various forms of misery, even human misery such as the case of Sudan without the necessary solidarity to face these problems because effectively a corrective way has been eroded. That is the tragedy of what is known as fundamentalism today.

In addition to which you find a corresponding fundamentalism in the Christian World which is literalist in the interpretation of Israel's vested interest in Biblical claims and totally antagonistic to Islam and we find this very little today in the USA, particularly in certain fundamentalist churches and one finds it in Israel.

So one has to be very careful really in identifying what exactly we mean by fundamentalism? Where we see ourselves going with it? What it is doing to the legitimacy of dialogue between us? And the basic problem is that we have no dialogue between us. There is no dialogue between the major *madakib*. And I think that this is one of the basic flaws the

causes of which we have tried to address, for example, in the context of the annual meetings of the Arabic Institutions for Islamic Civilisation Studies where we have brought separatist Muslim Ulemas from all parts of the Muslim World to discuss some of our basic problems, such as education, financial management, the question of minorities, the question of *Shoora* and democratic institutions as well as to try and act as a form of clinic and what we hope to do in addressing youth. I think that the contact with the young people is extremely important factor because one of the reasons of the rise of fundamentalism is the decision-making process. Authority is a symbol of common dissent among young people and this has nothing to do with Islam. It is a common characteristic but only if they feel that there is an exchange of views. If a young man or a young woman can reconcile with working and contributing as a member of society, as well as being a wife or husband or a father or a mother of a family in a contemporary society, then we have achieved something. But we have to move from the textual to the contextual. Normally it is agreed on the textual aspect.

J. How do you move, Your Highness, from the textual to the contextual?

A. That is by getting to know each other. But we do not know each other adequately. We find so many of us have travelled all over the world and yet we have not taken the trouble to bring brother Muslim countries over or brother Arab countries even and this applies particularly to you.

J. Would you like to say something about South-South dialogue and the new information order?

A. I would like to mention my recent statement at a conference in Paris where I was invited by the international press agencies. I tried to distinguish between information and diplomatics. In Arabic 'Alaam' means "one all embracing world." But when we say 'Alaam' in terms of coverage of events we mean sensation-oriented, event-oriented news coverage, but there is no depth in it. What we need to develop is a symbiotic relationship between our data banks. Our contacts are of a formal nature and usually one of two issues are taken up. When the minister of economy visits another country he is normally interested in one or two specific priorities, which may be priorities to him but may not be a priority to his host. When the visit comes from any individual discipline there is a narrow discussion but there has not been any attempt to hold some kind of an interdisciplinary discussion which brings into focus, shall we say for example, the priorities of the manpower-exporting countries and the petroleum-exporting countries. How do we complement each other? How do we build a periphery of stability around oil? How do we protect these resources in the longer term? How do we preserve the stability of this region? All of these needs an extensive educative process for our decision-makers which has to be performed by our own information-gathering services because we can't depend on foreign sources of information because of either superficiality or bias. And this, as yet has not been a process that we have even contemplated. Despite the proliferation of hard work there is no correct use of such work or meetings of minds of South-South informants.

J. Your Royal Highness had once talked about the transition of society in Jordan. I have seen during my recent visit the kind of society which is emerging. This society is trying to meet the requirements of the 20th century and yet keeping in harmony with the traditions and the heritage and the faith. But it must need some sort of motivation. Where does the motivation come from? How has it been initiated? And how will it be sustained with your country's thin resource base?

A. We have been able to assimilate socially and economically the talent of the Jordanian and the Palestinian communities, as well as many others who have come from neighbouring Arab countries in an endeavour which is basically human in its characterisation. Heavy emphasis has been placed on education. We have been exporters of skilled manpower to the Gulf and are possibly today paying the price in the sense of inflation and in the sense of real estate purchases and so forth and which is obviously similar to Pakistan's experience. But I think that in the years ahead we have to realise that we are in a key location. To sta-

bilise that location I think we have to consider very seriously, what I have described as "Singaporeising" Jordan which basically means improved management techniques in terms of the export-processing capability, particularly in relation to the heavy imports of foreign goods by our neighbouring countries. When we speak about billion dollar deals that are being signed in various forms of advanced technologies this either means transplanting of hundreds and thousands of foreign cadres or to complement the resources of those countries by Jordanian cadres located in Jordan. Hence we see our role as one of trying to control the arbitrariness of fluctuations of migrant manpower needs of the Gulf region and also in doing so, whatever we can to continue to stabilise Arab identity in the West Bank and Gaza. Because in a sense the maintenance of that Arab identity is one of the major challenges that we are facing today. The use by Israel of the demographic weapon has gone unnoticed over the period of 1959-1979; three million Israelis emigrated. To the lay interpretation of this phenomenon, the reaction would be, "well the disenchanted have gone home." But the fact is that they were trained, motivated in the Israeli mould and consequently are using their dual nationality in Europe and the U.S. to serve Israeli needs, investment needs, and industrial needs. The trade agreements for example with Europe or with the U.S. being evolved are a result of the industrial support for Israel. We, on the other hand, have only spoken of the weapon of the last resort in the Arab context. The entry into armed conflict with Israel has often come as a reaction without necessary preparation, without necessary strategic thinking, without complementary, without even questioning as to whether to give a moment to the correct option. And as far as we are concerned I think that our motivation has come from the sense of the fact that we are the inheritors of a tradition that goes back 700 years in terms of the role of the Hashemites in the region. Consequently our principle instinct is to try and preserve a Muslim and Arab identity which is not aligned with any international grouping, which tries to present regional priorities on a regional basis and yet rejects the super imposition by outside influences of these priorities, and which tries to work in the context of greater solidarity and cooperation which we would need.

J. What is Your Royal Highness's special vision of Jordan in the current situation in the region. Is there a special role that you would care to assign to Jordan?

A. Jordan is a country of just over 3 million people with almost half a million working in the Gulf. So whether we like it or not our fate is related to the future stability of that particular region. But the labelling of priority by the superpowers may address the question of Palestine, the question of the Gulf, the question of Red Sea or the whole of Africa in the context of their own global priorities. We would like to see a responsible regional cooperation in as many practical ways as possible. So that we try and indicate through external forces that we are a region to be reckoned with, to be considered. But to talk in generalities, generalities that lead to stereotypes and to caricatures of Muslim cooperation and a Muslim nation and a Muslim Umma, is very noble in a certain sense but it is also short-sighted in the sense that we are not contributing to the basic foundations of this important structure.

J. In the early 1970s we had very high hopes of the Islamic and the Arab solidarity. We find that today the OIC is practically resourceless and the Arab League is more or less ineffective. We find all this erosion taking place within a matter of just about 8 or 10 years. How did it happen? How do you account for it?

A. The creation of the OIC was a reaction. It was a reaction to the burning of the Aqsa Mosque in 1969. Consequently as with many reaction initiatives there was not sufficient thought given to the infrastructure of this cooperation. I would prefer a pan-Islamic movement incorporating over 40 Muslim countries. The OIC should have given adequate attention to regional cooperation because it was during the 1970s that regional conflict was apparent in the context of the Maghrib, the Nile Valley, and the extended Middle East. But unfortunately without the representation of these regional building blocks there was not sufficient focus on the regional issues. We cannot articulate on the multidimensional issues facing us on the basis of random meetings. So I think that one of the basic needs is to identify the fact that although the grouping is referred to as the Islamic group in fact it has many heterogeneous elements. There are regional subgroups. These



sub-groups have their individual priorities.

J. Your Royal Highness do you feel that oil has been a divisive influence on the Muslim Umma rather than an integrating one?

A. Well, I think that it has been both integrating and divisive. We have to a large extent seen a great deal of agitation towards the resources of the oil-producing countries and many of our communities have tried to plan on the basis of the availability of resource from the oil-producing Muslim countries. There were two principle initiatives taken in the 70s in the light of oil resources. The Algerian initiative in the mid-70s and the Iraqi initiative in the 80s of suggesting a strategy for economic development. Hence the development decade of the U.N. particularly focused on the Arab World. Unfortunately, a number of issues cropped up which have caused instability instead of progress towards sustained development. To continue to witness these realities and yet not to identify any specific problem or even, regrettably, to identify a will to face these problems either at the level of the public sector or at the level of the private sector needs to be closely studied and responsibly written about. It is very sad to find that there is virtually no responsible self-criticism by Muslim writers of the phenomenon of oil.

J. Do you completely reject bilateralism?

A. No, I think it is the second best. But I don't think that it is going to lead us very far. Each entity, each one of us, has its own particular problems. We have great emotional attachment for Pakistan and we would wish to see greater cooperation with Pakistan. But if we are to talk of the economies of scale, and if we are to talk of markets, and if we are to talk of specific areas of cooperation bilaterally between small countries like Jordan and Iraq and cooperation with countries like Pakistan, effectively we should be talking in the context of a wider region — which includes other countries in the region.

J. There can be bilateral development between Jordan and Pakistan which can be a model for the other two neighbouring countries?

A. Well, we have made a modest beginning with Turkey which I think, is something of a success story and with Egypt. And it is my hope that in the coming years we could build the necessary contacts with Pakistan.

J. Is there an agenda between Pakistan and Jordan?

A. Well, we have this roundtable formula where the representation would be from public and private sectors in all disciplines and where to open discussion to identify priorities. Let me give you an example of a cooperation with Egypt, a neighbouring country. We held a series of discussions of the best impact, which arises from cooperation. We would not have discovered simple issues, such as the fact that Egypt is importing phosphate from Canada when it could import phosphate and potash from Jordan. I think it is only through inter-disciplinary discussion that we can identify each others basic needs in enhancing of this dialogue.

J. The socio-economic development and security pressures are about as serious and urgent that you cannot differentiate between one from the other. But the basic thrust that one finds in what your Royal Highness has been projecting has been that of the Socio-economic development and certain amount of humanitarianism also, whereas I feel that the governments by and large, are giving greater importance to security needs which perhaps has a greater urgency in their view. There is a sort of qualitative difference between the two. May I have any comments on that?

A. Our largest contribution to any sector is that of defence followed by education. And if you look at the education process and the manpower management process the national service which is an optional two to four years of duration is extremely important and serious demonstration of our commitment to the involvement

of our whole society. Our continuous discussion with suppliers of necessary hardware from different countries in the world — U.S., Europe, USSR (in recent years) is a testimony of the fact that we place great importance on our national defence. Naturally resources are limited and one of the greatest frustrations is the absence of any attempt in the region to meet the maintenance of the industrial and technology build which continues to arise with every new development.

J. In the context of international politics Your Royal Highness, do you feel that the world is moving further away from the ideals of peace and that violence and terrorism and force are being utilised on day to day basis?

A. I think that the trend toward violence is encouraged by the divisiveness of our society and by the fact that we prefer autocracy, ironically, while calling for democracy. We prefer direct methods of liberation politics which effectively paves the way for such a form of society with the result that people's participation in decision-making is sidetracked. I think that this absence of people's participation in decision-making is clearly breaking us up into sub-groups, and cliques within our respective countries each with vested interests, each with frustrations that often lead to direct violent confrontation.

J. And I guess a reason of this could be that as developing countries get vulnerable they have no option but to be subjected to the exploitation of superpowers.

A. Well I do not know about that but I think that our vulnerability is of our own creation when we consider that the countries in the Muslim World are covering American deficits. Yet at the same time the total GNP output in the Muslim World does not measure up to a small percentage of the production of the European Community. There is something basically wrong in what I think is the management of human and material resources.

J. The oil glut has created a situation that financial resources are depleting now in the Arab countries. Your Royal Highness have you something to say as to how this can be arrested or how this can be re-managed?

A. Well, I am not entirely sure

of my facts pertaining to oil glut as such. I think that there has been a certain recession. We saw the attempted dismemberment of the OPEC through attempts by individual member countries to bring down prices. My hope had been that if the OPEC is going to continue despite this divisive trend then it could evolve as a Muslim sub-group. The OPEC could evolve into a more broad-based energy agency which focuses not only on petroleum but also focuses on the assistance to Muslim countries in the search for sources of energy and alternative sources of energy. I have been hoping also for a broad-based review of investment policies which I feel are extremely important at the level of regional organisations and which could also involve private sector participation. There is the OIC committee headed by the President of Turkey, but I suspect that the priorities have been more of a trade and commercial nature possibly more structural and legislative than offering sectorial orientation.

J. Your Royal Highness, what is your vision of Jordan in the next century?

A. Inshaallah, we would continue to try and contribute towards peace and stability which I think is the basic prerequisite. Unfortunately, our previous experience due to interruption of stability has meant going back to the drawing-board and starting again after a loss of time. I look at the Gulf war and realise with a great sadness that the death of a generation is going to have major repercussions in the area. So one would hope really that this coming period would be one of progress, one of stability and that Jordan would continue to act as a mid-ground between the different forces that are at work and that it could also be a linchpin between the Arab and Muslim cooperation in the Mashriq (Middle East). I think that the possibility of confrontation and polarisation of regional and international interests would obviously be a direct threat to our collective Arab and Muslim identity. In that sense Jordan is aware that it is shouldering its responsibility as the last ridge of mountain overlooking the Jordan Valley and possibly the last physical feature between Jordan on the one side and Mecca and Medina on the other.

Randa Habib's Corner

Main roads and good roads

A GROUP of residents at Tia'a Al Ali called me to voice bitterness over the municipality's failure to meet their needs. Those residents of Tia'a Al Ali have been hearing promises that were never kept. Although, sometimes narrow secondary roads are being asphalted, most of the main roads are left in a dreadful condition.

Just adjacent to the Baptist School, one can tell that he has entered Tia'a Al Ali by the large holes in the road. The main road, which falls near the new housing area belonging to the Professionals Association and which leads to the other end of Tia'a Al Ali, is indeed in a primitive condition; driving on it feels more like a rodeo than a drive.

But funny enough, when driving through that road one witnesses on either side small roads that are remarkably asphalted. Why should those roads, leading only to one or two houses, be nicely kept whereas the main road is being neglected?

Despite continued complaints to this effect, the municipality of Tia'a Al Ali seems to keep a deaf ear.

People who called me in despair claim that school buses refuse to enter those rough roads to pick up children for schools.

Winter is coming and soon snow will fall. People wonder what will happen to them and their children then.

Surely the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, who grants municipalities huge amounts of money to asphalt roads, should have a close look at Tia'a Al Ali. The municipality must explain why are private roads being asphalted before the main ones?

Saudis do not tolerate crime

By Dina Matar

BAHRAIN — Every Friday, the message from Saudi Arabia's authorities is clear — crime will not be tolerated.

Offenders are paraded in public after Friday prayers and punished. Murderers are beheaded, adulterers flogged and thieves have their hands chopped off.

The official Saudi media regularly reports such punishments, always ending up with a warning from the government that it is intent on carrying out "God's law against criminals."

Saudi Arabia has largely applied Sharia (Islamic Law) since the rise to power of the Saud family more than half a century ago.

"Nobody wants to see a rise in crime in the kingdom... as a Muslim society we have to combat crime by adhering to Sharia," said King Fahd, fifth successive monarch from the Saud family to reign over the kingdom of nine million.

In the first 10 days of November, five convicted killers were beheaded. Three of them were Yemenis.

The interior ministry reported that crime was up 4.1 per cent in the kingdom in the Islamic year

1404, ending in September 1984. But it boasted that, thanks to Sharia and God's will, Saudi Arabia still enjoyed the lowest crime rate in the world.

There were just 147 murders. In the United States last year someone was murdered every half hour.

The ministry listed the total number of criminal offences at 16,343 and said one-third were thefts.

The authorities blamed foreigners for 38 per cent of the crimes, ranging from murders to traffic offences and illegal drinking.

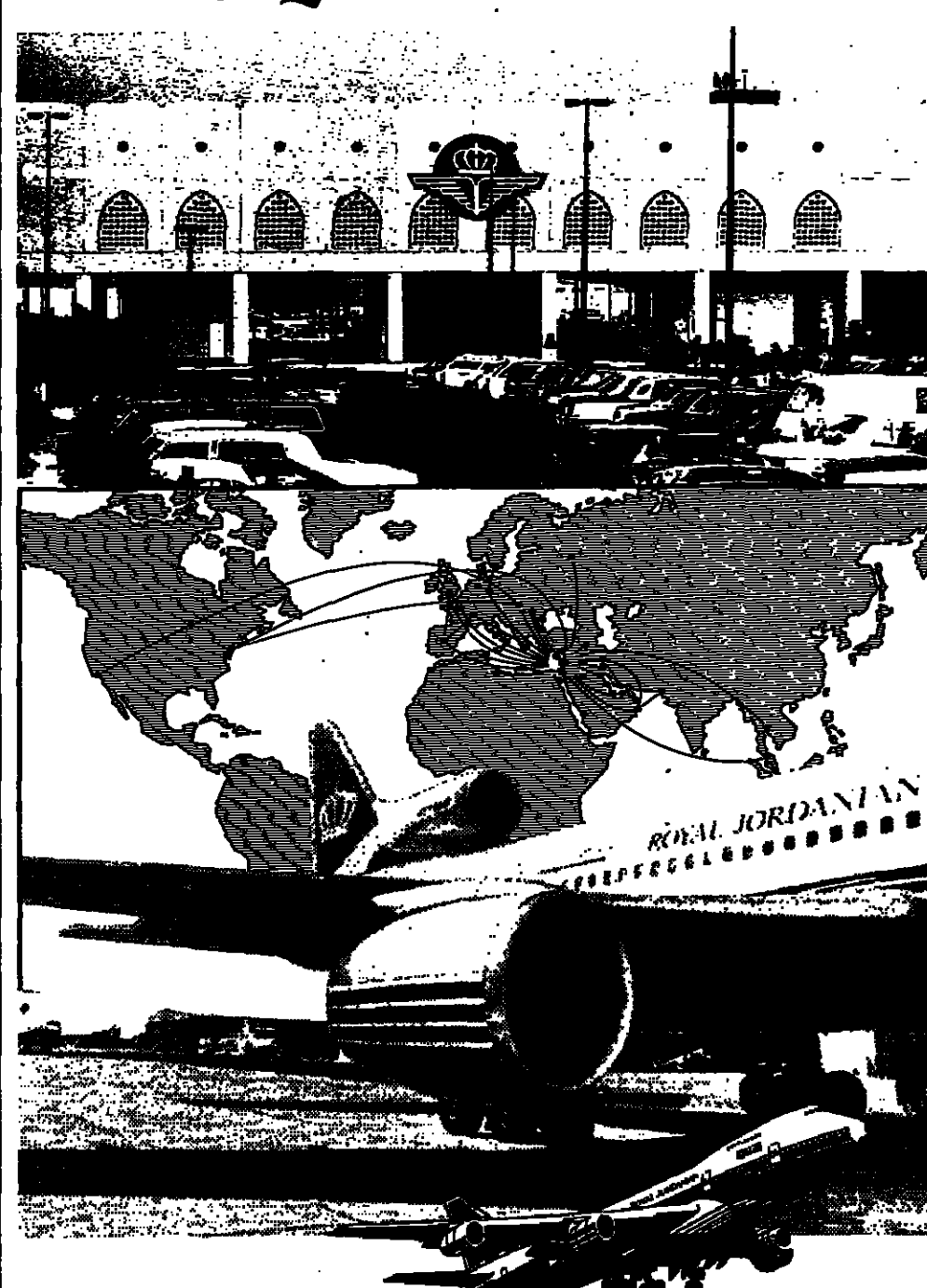
The oil boom of the 1970s brought a big influx of skilled and unskilled workers and an estimated three million foreigners now work in the kingdom.

They hold jobs from top executives down to road sweepers and know a very different way of life. For instance drinking alcohol is strictly forbidden.

The interior ministry said one in every five crimes related to drinking, possessing or making illicit alcohol.

The report made no mention what punishment was meted out to drink offenders. But in the past a number of foreigners have been publicly flogged or jailed, or both.

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World squash champion seeks challenge in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Jahangir Khan, unbeaten for 4½ years, begins defence of his World Open squash title Thursday in pursuit of a record fifth victory in the sport's premier event.

The 22-year-old Pakistani, only 18 when he won his first World Open in Toronto four years ago by beating four-time champion Geoff Hunt of Australia, still looks far ahead of the field.

Khan's form is so devastating that in recent months he has been able to concentrate on excelling at the less widespread but more lucrative American hard-ball version of the game, of which he is also champion.

The biggest dangers to Khan, who seems destined to prove himself the greatest squash player ever, are complacency and boredom.

He admitted to being bored while beating Australia's Chris Dittmar in the final of the British Open earlier this year. He may have the same problem in Cairo, especially as Dittmar — probably his closest rival in the last year — will miss the championships because of a knee injury.

Fourth-seeded Greg Pollard, another Australian, is scheduled to meet Khan in the final four. New Zealanders Ross Norman and Stuart Davenport are seeded to play the other semifinal in the bottom half of the draw.

Several surprises may be in store, however, due to the number of players of similar standard in the world ranking list from no. 2 to no. 10 or even below.

There also might be surprises in the team event, Pakistan, traditionally the world's leading squash nation, probably no longer will be favoured to retain its title when that competition begins on Nov. 27.

Remarkably, the Pakistanis chose to omit 35-year-old former British Open Champion Jamar Zaman and former World Amateur Champion Masood Ahmad, even though both still are ranked in the top ten.

Instead, they have picked three

youngsters to supplement Jahangir Khan: Sohail Jaisir, Jamshed Gul and Umar Hayat Khan.

England, by contrast, has created a controversy by picking Zaman's boyhood friend from Juetta. Hiddy Jahan, leaving out 19-year-old British Open quarterfinalist David Lloyd.

Jahan, a Pakistani player until he took up residence recently in Britain, now holds a British passport and at 35 has been playing well. Nevertheless, critics in Britain contend he was given undue preference over Lloyd.

A British team of Phil Kenyon, Gawaid Briars and Jahan might well be strong enough to overcome Pakistan, as might the Australians, who will choose three from Pollard, Ross Thorne, Glen Brumby and Dean Williams.

After much speculation, blacklisted players who competed in South Africa this year have been allowed into Egypt.

South Africa itself was refused permission to compete because of the international sports boycott, although it is a founding member of the International Squash Racquets Federation.

Navratilova wins as other top seeds fall

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova cruised to a 6-2, 6-1 second-round triumph over fellow American Molly Van Nostrand in the \$150,000 New South Wales Open women's tennis championship Wednesday, but four other seeds were defeated.

Navratilova, playing only her third tournament since the U.S. Open, was never troubled by the 20-year-old Van Nostrand, who seldom advanced to the net.

Eighth-seeded Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, ninth-seeded American Kathy Jordan, 11th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain and Pascale Paradis of France, the 12th seed, all suffered second-round losses.

Jordan trailed Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa 6-1, 3-3 when she fell heavily, injuring her right knee.

The Wimbledon doubles champion saw a specialist after defaulting, but still does not know whether the ligament damage she suffered will keep her out of next week's \$1.5 million Australian Open.

Janine Thompson of Australia defeated Lindqvist 6-4, 6-0; Svetlana Chervona of the Soviet Union ousted Durie 6-3, 6-3; and Belinda Cordwell of New Zealand outlasted Paradis 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

Leventis United takes aim at Cairo's National

CAIRO (R) — Newcomers Leventis United of Nigeria, hoping to continue a fairy-tale run, take on holders National of Egypt in the first leg of the African Cup Winners' Cup final here on Friday.

Founded in 1983, Leventis' record resembles a rags-to-riches story. They made an instant mark on the game in Nigeria, winning the 1984 third division league and the Nigerian Cup to enter the African Championship.

Patronised by Cypriot businessman A.G. Leventis, the Ibadan-based club will move to the Premier Division next year for the first time.

But a sad twist to this success story may be looming for the Nigerian giant-killers who will have to excel themselves to dispose of National.

Arguably Africa's best club side of all time, National have consistently proved devastating at home this season with the likes of strikers Mahmoud Al Khateib, Mustapha Abdou and midfielder Taher Abu Zeid often leaving markers chasing ghosts.

The "Red Demons", as fans call National after the colour of their shirts, also boast a glittering defence line featuring internationals Mahmoud Saleh and Rabia Yassin.

But the Nigerians, who have scored nine times to reach the finals, may have some comfort in le-

ringing that Khateib, Saleh and Abu Zeid are recovering from injuries.

Manager Hani Mustapha said Khateib hurt his left ankle in training and Saleh was still suffering from a pulled muscle sustained in a friendly between Egypt and Kuwait last week.

"Khateib is improving steadily but we have not made a decision yet on whether he will be a starter. I think Mahmoud and Abu Zeid are virtually certain to play," he told Reuters.

But National, a seemingly endless reservoir of talent, can look to on-form striker Alaa Maiboub to compensate for the 31-year-old Khateib if he is kept on the substitutes' bench.

Maiboub has been dubbed Egypt's Michel Platini by local newspapers following a string of impressive performances.

Although this is far from doing justice to France's midfield maestro, Maiboub has been an asset both to his side and to Egypt with his opportunism and irresistible drives and headers.

For their part, Leventis have been in Cyprus since last week to acclimatise to the Mediterranean weather.

But the defending cheers of National's fans will be one thing the Nigerians will have to get accustomed to when they arrive at Cairo's International Stadium on Friday.

Theismann's broken leg may end career

ARLINGTON, Virginia (AP) — Washington Redskins quarterback Joe Theismann on Tuesday was scheduled for more surgery to repair a compound fracture of his right leg that threatened to end his 12-year National Football League career.

Theismann, 36, who was operated on shortly after being injured in Monday night's game against the New York Giants, was to undergo a second round of surgery on Thursday, according to Arlington Memorial Hospital spokeswoman Lisa Flynn.

Dr. Charles Jackson, the team physician, said after completing the first surgery Tuesday afternoon: "X-rays showed very good position of the bone, and the prognosis is good."

He was not available for comment late Tuesday.

While the team continued to express optimism about Theismann's eventual return, experts in bone fractures said it is doubtful with the type of the injury he suffered that Theismann will ever take another snap.

Although other doctors had not seen the X-rays, they said television replays showed the injury's severity.

"It's possible that he can return, but my candid view is that it is unlikely," said Dr. Robert Neveler, deputy chief of orthopedic surgery at George Washington University Hospital.

"There is a strong possibility that this is career-ending," he said. "It's going to be a long, hard road to hope to rehabilitate that leg. He could surprise everybody and I hope that he does, but it will be difficult."

Dr. Richard Wells, co-director of the Sports Medicine Clinic at Georgetown University Hospital, agreed that even if the cast comes off as early as May, Theismann's rehabilitation could keep him out of next season.

Theismann suffered the injury when he was sacked in the second quarter of the Redskins' 23-21 victory. He was trying to twist away from linebacker Lawrence Taylor, who hit him low, when linebacker Gary Reasons fell on Taylor, trapping the quarterback's leg, underneath.

A television replay showed Theismann's right leg crumbling under the weight.

Jackson described the injury as "an open compound fracture of the tibia and fibula," the shin bone and a bone adjacent to it. He said "the fracture is right at the boot line. The bone has some other cracks in it."

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Voeller leads Werder to victory

BONN (Agencies) — West German international Rudi Voeller celebrated his return from injury by scoring Werder Bremen's first goal in their 2-1 win over second-placed Borussia Moenchengladbach Wednesday which maintained his side's grip on the first division.

Voeller, out for six weeks with an ankle injury, shot the league leaders ahead after 62 minutes. Manfred Burgsmueller, signed last week from second division Rot-Weiss Oberhausen, hit the second four minutes later.

Wilfried Hannes pulled a goal back for Borussia, who topped the

table briefly earlier this month, six minutes from time.

Bayern Munich joined Borussia on 20 points — three adrift of Werder — when they beat Bayer Leverkusen 2-1 away.

Bayern survived a furious offensive by Leverkusen in the second half to clinch the victory eight minutes from time with a goal by Norbert Eder.

Another pillar of West Germany's World Cup team, midfielder Lothar Matthaus, marked his return to action after a long absence with a goal.

Matthaus, sidelined for two months with an injury, struck

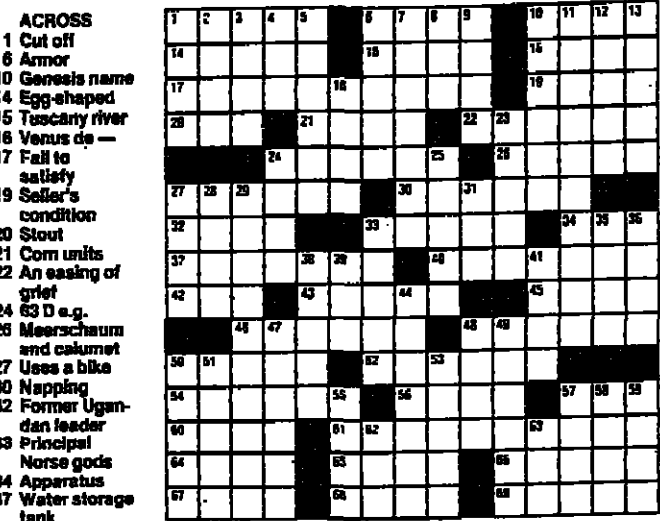
home just nine minutes into his comeback match with a tremendous shot from 16 metres into the right upper corner.

One minute after the interval, Leverkusen came back to the delight of 19,000 fans through South Korean international Bum-Kun Cha, scoring his 10th goal of the season.

Leverkusen then wasted four clear opportunities before Eder clinched Bayern's victory.

In Dortmund, Borussia continued its escape from the cellar with a 2-0 victory over Stuttgart. Rolf Loose scoring in the 47th minute and Wolfgang Schuler adding the second in the 71st. A crowd of 23,000 saw the match.

THE Daily Crossword by N. E. Campbell



ACROSS	DOWN
1 Cut off	1 Drink mixer
2 Arm	2 Degravity
3 Gharra name	3 Decorative
4 Egg-shaped	4 Spotted rodent
5 Tuscany river	5 Author Ludwig
6 Venus de —	6 Offshoot
7 Fall to satisfy	7 Abner
8 Suffer's condition	8 S.A. range
9 Corn units	9 Brainchild
10 An easing of	10 Seed
11 62 D.e.g.	11 Baileys river
12 Meerschaum and calumet	12 Decaim
13 See a bike	13 Violently
14 Napping	14 Baileys river
15 Former Ugandan leader	15 Realized
16 Principal	16 Portent
17 High card	17 Assort
18 Apparatus	18 Scholarly
19 Water storage tank	19 Corrections
20 High —	20 Annoying one
21 High mountain	21 Nothing more
22 Facher	22 Impaired by
23 Surplus	23 Disuse
24 Famed Eng. surgeon	24 S.A. range
25 Piercing cry	25 Brainchild
26 Showing signs of old age	26 Seed
27 Baby bed	27 Baileys river
28 Store special	28 Decaim
29 Assort	29 Violently
30 Baileys river	30 Realized
31 Portent	31 Assort
32 Assort	32 Scholarly
33 Corrections	33 Annoying one
34 Annoying one	34 Nothing more
35 Nothing more	35 Impaired by
36 Impaired by	36 Disuse
37 Disuse	37 S.A. range
38 S.A. range	38 Brainchild
39 Brainchild	39 Seed
40 Seed	40 Baileys river
41 Baileys river	41 Decaim
42 Decaim	42 Violently

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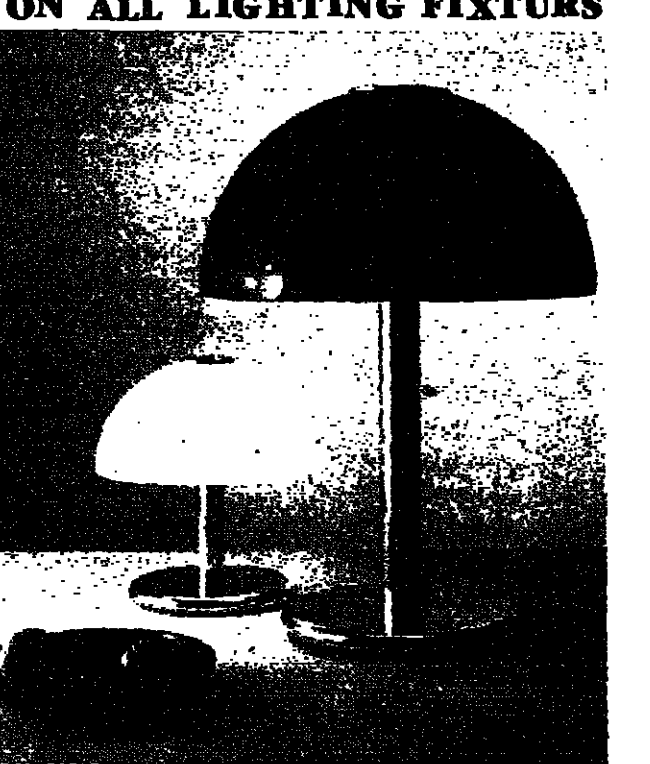
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Cinema RAINBOW

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DEADLY IMPACT (Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30

Cinema AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

MARD (Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cine-Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 3444-3442

THE FOUR FEATHERS (Colour)

Show at 3:30 - 6:30/10:10

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22188

MARD (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 878873

"AMANI" UNDER RAINBOW (Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30. Admitt. behind Alia office

هكذا عندنا نحن

Colombia to get more aid for reconstruction

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia, struck by its worst natural disaster, has won promises of more international aid for the survivors of the devastating volcanic eruption which killed 22,000 people last week.

President Belisario Betancur said Tuesday the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank had agreed to re-route part of \$1.2 billion in existing credits to rebuild villages in the shadow of the killer Nevado Del Ruiz volcano.

Despite the magnitude of the disaster, though, U.S. experts said long-term effects on the national economy would probably be minimal.

"We are talking about a need for help for 8,000 people made homeless," Paul Bell, regional adviser for disaster preparedness of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) told reporters.

He said the 8,000 figure was the official one used in a U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) report released by the Foreign Ministry.

The government had previously said up to 50,000 people were made homeless by the avalanche of mud that thundered down the volcano's flanks last week, obliterating the town of Armero.

Bell said that, as often in such cases, some of the relief supplies that flowed into Colombia on news of the disaster was misrouted or inappropriate. But U.S. Ambassador Charles Gillespie said a

lot of the supplies had been used, and all the rest would be put to use.

At the foot of the volcano, the gruesome search for survivors was due to continue as mud hardened over the 31 square kilometre disaster area, now under military control.

Rescue teams used heat-seeking devices to try to locate any remaining survivors six days after the tragedy. Troops patrolled the zone, protecting abandoned houses from looters, who risked being shot on sight.

Two nuns were rescued and a woman and her two daughters were hoisted to safety Tuesday after being marooned on their farm which had been spared by the mud.

Health authorities played down the risk of epidemics from the thousands of decomposed, rotting bodies in Armero, saying there was no need to fumigate the area.

And U.S. AID official Bell, quoting a World Health Organisation doctor, said: "No epidemic is ever initiated by a disaster."

He added that the only result of decomposing material flowing into the nearby Magdalena River "would be to fatten the catfish."

Seoul urges simultaneous U.N. entry of Koreans

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — South Korean Prime Minister Lho Shin-Yong has called for the admission of both South and North Korea to the United Nations as an interim measure pending reunification of the divided country.

"The argument that the admission of both Koreas to the United Nations would only perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula has no validity," the prime minister told the General Assembly. Mr. Lho was the first Republic of Korea representative to speak at the General Assembly.

"We seek to replace deeply rooted mutual mistrust with firmly based mutual trust, step by step, through the inter-Korean dialogue, through exchanges, through conditions of peace on the Korean peninsula and, ultimately, through peaceful reunification," he said.

Taking part in observances marking the United Nations 40th anniversary, Mr. Lho said nine U.N. specialised agencies now had two Korean as member states, while 67 countries maintained diplomatic relations with both Koreas.

The government is now trying to reunite thousands of separated families. Many children survived the avalanche horror but do not know whether their parents are alive or dead. Children, some of them only toddlers whose identities are unknown, are in hospital awaiting a familiar face.

In Guayabal, eight kilometres north of this devastated farming town, Parish Priest Augusto Cardona said the search was over.

"Today is the last day," he said as helicopters clattered overhead looking for life in mud flats reeking from thousands of decaying bodies.

Police Sergeant William Morales said: "Looting has become a major problem."

Engineers cleared roads and Red Cross teams continued vaccinations against tetanus and typhoid.

Armero survivors voiced anger Tuesday after radio reports that their fire chief had tried to raise the alarm when the volcano began erupting on Wednesday evening, but had been dissuaded by the mayor and the priest.

Rescue helicopters continued hovering over the mud, cracking as it dried under the tropical sun. But officials said it would be miraculous if someone were still alive in the 33-degree (91 Fahrenheit) heat.

Pedro Casals, who was at work when the mud torrents killed his wife, two children, mother and father, dug into the mud where his house once stood.

Tribal violence 8 kills S. Africa

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — At least eight people died when hundreds of tribesmen clashed in a shanty town south of Durban, police and hospital sources said Wednesday.

Police said they found six bodies and a Durban hospital said two more people were brought in dead after Zulus and Pondo fought early (Wednesday) at Malagazi, a densely populated squatter camp where about 20,000 people, mainly black, live.

All the dead had been hacked with machetes, called pangas in southern Africa.

Tension has been building up between the two tribes, Zulus and Pondo, whose tribe originates in the eastern Cape, to leave the area.

Police said the fighting at Malagazi, a hilly area of dense scrub, grew fierce early Wednesday after a Pondo chief was stabbed and taken to hospital. Police were due to meet representatives of the two tribes Wednesday morning.

Local Indian shopkeepers said they had not been caught in the clashes and felt they were safe but that many Pondo and Zulus were fleeing the area.

There is a long history of factional fighting in Natal province but clashes are usually between Zulu clans rather than with other tribes.

Later, police said the shanty town was quiet but they were keeping a strong presence there. Malagazi borders Umhlanga, a Durban township where more than 70 people died in August protests.

The police confirmed Wednesday that four people died when squatters at a black township near Leandra, east of Johannesburg, protested against a threat to evict them.

Police, who said earlier that they shot dead two men and a woman at the township Tuesday, confirmed that a fourth person had been shot dead by a white shop owner.

In a highly unusual move, police said they had told people at the township that they would try to find a legally permissible way of contributing towards the cost of funerals for those who died.

18 killed as extremists, Malaysian police clash

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Eighteen people were killed when Muslim fundamentalists, armed with axes, spears and bows and arrows clashed with police in northern Malaysia, the home affairs minister said Wednesday.

Datuk Musa Hitam told parliament 20 police and nine civilians were wounded in Tuesday's clash in Kemali village in the Baling district of Kedah. Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad's home state.

Mr. Musa told reporters 200 police had moved in to arrest extremist leader Ibrahim Mahmod, dubbed locally Ibrahim Libya.

The fundamentalists used swords, long knives, petrol bombs, flaming torches, shotguns, spears, bows and arrows and axes to repel the police.

Ibrahim and two top aides were killed in the fighting, which erupted after two police were shot dead in an ambush as they tried to arrest some 400 people. Two other policemen were also killed.

Malaysia's police chief, Acting Inspector-General Tan Sri Mohamad Amin Osman, said in a statement Tuesday night that there had been some casualties when police and "criminals" clashed in Baling. He said a curfew had been imposed.

He did not put a figure on casualties or say why a curfew was necessary. Police and government officials refused comment on the clash ahead of an expected government statement.

Kedah is home to several Muslim groups which the authorities regard as deviationists to the mainstream of Islamic thought, the Singapore-based English-language newspaper Straits Times said. Some of these groups, known as Tanera Sabillullah (Army of God) were headed by strong-willed khalifas (religious leaders).

Meanwhile Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad arrived in Peking for talks Wednesday at the head of the biggest trade delegation from his country to visit China.

Mr. Mahathir went straight from the airport to a formal welcoming ceremony outside the Great Hall of the People in central Peking, where he was greeted by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

He is due to meet President Li Xianjun Thursday and top leader Deng Xiaoping on Friday.

During his eight-day visit, Mr. Mahathir will attempt to increase his country's sales to China and will also sign a number of commercial agreements which have been in preparation for months, Malaysian sources said.

His delegation included Foreign Minister Ahmad Rifaudeen and Works and Utilities Minister Samy Vellu as well as about 130 businessmen.

Mr. Mahathir is expected to reiterate his government's displeasure with Peking's moral backing for the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya, which draws most of its support from Malaysia's Chinese minority, the sources said.

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Kedah is home to several Muslim

Diana wows rock stars in tuxedo

LONDON (AP) — The invitation said "dress informal" and that's just how Princess Diana turned up when she and Prince Charles threw a champagne party for some of the biggest names in British rock music. The 24-year-old princess, a keen rock music fan, arrived at the recording studio in London's West End where the party was held wearing a man's-style tuxedo, pants, white vest, winged collar, and scarlet bow tie. Her spouse, who celebrated his 37th birthday on Nov. 14 and is more into opera and classical music than rock, wore a conventional gray double-breasted suit but showed himself well at ease with the galaxy of rock talent. The party was to say "thank-you" to stars who have given their talents free to raise money for the prince's trust, a charity set up by Charles to help young people.

Illegal parking by diplomats down

LONDON (R) — Illegal parking by the diplomatic community in London has halved after warnings that persistent offenders will be expelled, the Foreign Office has said. There were nearly 40,000 unpaid parking fines involving foreign diplomats from May to August in 1984. Latest figures showed a decrease by more than 50 per cent in the same period this year. Egyptian diplomats topped the list of offenders in the first quarter of 1985 with 1,357 unpaid fines. Offences by the Egyptian embassy dropped to 747 cases in the third quarter. Diplomats from Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Brazil were the most persistent offenders after Egypt. The Foreign Office said in May that diplomats faced the risk of deportation if they persisted in refusing to pay traffic fines.

Man found not guilty in mercy killing

HONG KONG (R) — A Hong Kong man was found not guilty Wednesday of murdering his critically ill brother in the British colony's first case of mercy killing. A jury found Chan Yu-Kung, a 26-year-old printer, not guilty of disconnecting the life support system of his 27-year-old brother Chan Yu-Kwan, who was suffering from acute kidney and liver failure. Chan Yu-Kwan died in May. William Green, a medical doctor who had treated the patient, said Chan Yu-Kung had admitted disconnecting the machine and saying: "I'm sorry brother, I'm killing you. But I'm willing to spend a few years in prison to save you from suffering anymore." Counsel for defence argued that the elder Chan may have been "brain dead" before the life support was turned off.

Test tube babies more likely to die at birth

MELBOURNE (R) — Test tube babies are four times more likely to be still-born or die soon after birth, according to a five-year study of Australian and New Zealand hospitals. The report by Australia's National Perinatal Statistics Unit said the mortality rate was probably caused by the large number of premature and seriously underweight babies. The study, published during a five-day international conference, examined 909 pregnancies and revealed a mortality rate for the first 28 days of 47 deaths per 1,000 births, about four times higher than the normal rate.

Man injured by 'rabbit' gets damages

SYDNEY (R) — A man whose leg was broken by a mechanical rabbit used as a lure in greyhound racing was awarded 216,000 dollars (\$145,000) damages by a court Wednesday. Ronald Sharp, 25, sued a Sydney Greyhound Club after he was thrown into the air by the "rabbit" while he was watching his dog in a time trial at the track in 1979.

Hurricane Kate gathers strength in Gulf of Mexico

MIAMI (R) — Hurricane Kate gathered strength over the Gulf of Mexico Wednesday after battering Cuba and sideswiping the Florida keys.

Forecasters said the hurricane, located about 230 kilometres off Key West early Wednesday, was moving in a west-north-westerly direction, which could bring it roaring into the northern Gulf coast of the United States.

"The storm is continuing to grow in strength," said Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Centre in Coral Gables, Florida. He said winds were reaching 170 kilometres per hour.

Kate left heavy damage along Cuba's northern coastline but only modest losses in the Florida keys.

The hurricane hit Havana Tuesday, flooding streets, damaging houses, toppling power lines and flattening sugar cane fields outside the Cuban capital. Several coastal towns were swamped by high seas.

More than 200,000 people were evacuated from low-lying areas in Havana and central Cuba after a state of emergency was declared.

The storm knocked out communications to many parts of the Cuban coast and full details of casualties and damages were not expected for several days.

Greenpeace, France hold Rainbow compensation talks

WELLINGTON (R) — Compensation talks between France and Greenpeace in Auckland over the sinking of the protest ship Rainbow Warrior ended inconclusively Wednesday.

Greenpeace lawyer Rod Hansen said: "The Auckland talks as productive. Mr. Hansen told Reuters: 'They didn't reach any final conclusion but they haven't broken down.'"

He said no date was set for further meetings but further negotiations were likely next week.

The environmental organisation has not said how much it is seeking over the July bombing of the Rainbow Warrior and the death of a crewman but officials have said privately the claim runs into millions of dollars.

They said Greenpeace was claiming for the loss of the protest ship and its equipment, as well as for extra costs involved in diverting the ocean-going tug Greenpeace to lead a protest against French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

The talks are headed by leading United States lawyer Lloyd Cutler for Greenpeace, and Paris lawyer, Daniel Soulez La Riviere representing the French government.

France has already agreed to pay undisclosed compensation to the family of photographer Fernando Pereira, who drowned when the converted trawler was sunk at its Auckland mooring.

New Zealand is also seeking damages for the invasion of its sovereignty in what Prime Minister David Lange called "a sordid act of international state-backed terrorism."

Paris subsequently admitted it had ordered its secret service, the DGSE, to stop the Rainbow Warrior protesting against the Mururoa atom test programme.

Two DGSE agents, Maj. Alain Mafart, 35, and Capt. Dominique Prieur, 36, are to be sentenced in the Auckland high court on Friday for their part in the sinking.

Both have pleaded guilty to sabotage and manslaughter charges and face a maximum of 14 years in jail.

Earlier, police said they did not believe a pistol found in the maximum security prison where Mafart is held, was linked to the agent.

The Beretta pistol and 20 rounds of ammunition was found hidden in Paremoremo Prison near Auckland, after a tip-off from an inmate.

Soviet officer describes strains of manning missiles

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet officer has spoken of the enormous psychological burden of manning nuclear missile controls.

Interviewed in the agricultural daily Selskaya Zhizn (rural life), Senior Lieutenant V. Gornostayev told how he had been working shifts at a missile control panel for four years.

"I'll tell you straight, it's not easy," he said.

"At your back are the gigantic power of the most modern weapons entrusted by the motherland, and the motherland itself, which has committed to its young sons the peace and tranquillity of its citizens," he added.

"Imagine what a psychological burden that is for a man."

Lt. Gornostayev said he could feel the special responsibility of his job as he went down in the lift at the missile complex to the command post.

"For tank or even air crew it's much simpler. You sit in your tank or plane, and off you go," he said. "But here, in strict silence, you sit at your controls in what you might call a static state."

weapon guarding the security of the fatherland," the Soviet officer said.

The most important quality for missile troops was high ideological rectitude, he said. All unit commanders at the complex were Communists.

Another officer, Maj.-Gen. V. Lukin, described to Selskaya Zhizn the qualities needed in a missile unit soldier.

"Every hour, every minute of a shift demands from the individual staff member extreme discipline, unflinching attention, speed and exactness in his actions, literacy and neatness in his technical work, the exceptionally precise and punctual carrying out of instructions, schedules and commands, unrelenting vigilance," he said.

The interviews were among a series of articles marking the Armed Forces' Day of missile troops and artillerymen, who control Soviet nuclear arms.

They appeared to emphasise humanitarian aspects of the arms race, seen from the Soviet side, and publication coincided with the U.S.-Soviet summit talks on arms control in Geneva.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS
By Kenneth Witz

ACROSS

1 Hindu hero

2 Certain drink

3 Star

4 Salary

5 In the thick of

6 Steady state

7 Comfort

8 Cholerick

9 Village game

10 Rajah's wife

11 Car part

12 Well-known

13 Late victim

14 Drowsy

15 Chemistry

16 Schedule abbr.

17 Formed a lap

18 Minor minor

19 Pigeon's son

20 Additional

21 "Look Howard, Angel" author

22 Sep. statesman

23 Central grass

24 Puffs along

25 Flag

26 Sing. instrument

27 Owl

28 Owe

29 Time periods

30 Discuss once

31 Again

32 Alley

33 Near-sighted

34 Arty

35 Chin, nut

36 Yellowish

37 Flamingo

38 Follies

39 Macaw

40 Port

41 Thames town

42 Patched

43 Deceit

44 Under

57 Jig

58 JB for one

59 Dervish

60 Plunder

61 Alibi

62 Spring

63 Orange blossom

64 Vapor

65 Songbird

66 Distance

67 Stimuli

68 Nite queen for short

69 "RUR" character

70 "— and Lovers"

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72 Lesson's

73 Copperfield

74 Adolescent

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DOWN

1 Pious

2 Central nerve

3 Deep mud

4 Brick abode

5 Sing. sea

6 Street within

7 Lesson's

8 — off (pagan)

9 Great numbers

10 Well-known

11 Mole